Measures taken to check Swine flu

†2347. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has the information on the total number of Swine flu cases which have been detected;

(b) the measures taken by Government so far to check it and whether Government has been successful in checking it; and

(c) whether Government has officially recognized it as an epidemic?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes. There have been 322 laboratory confirmed cases of Influenza A HINI (earlier referred as Swine Flu) as on 21st July, 2009 in our country. State-wise and city-wise list of cases is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Government of India took a series of actions. A comprehensive plan including guidelines and standard operating procedures were put in place. Travel advisory was issued to defer non essential travel to the affected countries. Entry screening of passengers is continuing at 22 international airports and five international checkpoints. Community surveillance to detect clusters of influenza like illness is being done through Integrated Disease Surveillance Project. National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Delhi and National Institute of Virology, Pune are testing clinical samples. Sixteen additional laboratories have also started testing. There is adequate quantity of Oseltamivir, the drugs and protective equipments. License has been issued to three Indian manufacturers for importing seed virus to manufacture flu vaccine. Short term media plan has been implemented. Travel advisory, do's and don'ts and other pertinent information has been widely published to allay fear and avoid panic. Media is kept informed on daily basis. The pandemic preparedness and response calls for actions in sectors beyond health. National Disaster Management Authority has issued guidelines for such actions. All States have been requested to gear up the State machinery and strengthen isolation facilities including critical care facilities at district level.

(c) World Health Organization (WHO) has declared this as pandemic and raised the pandemic alert level from Phase 5 to Phase 6 on 11th June, 2009 as several countries in different regions of the world were reporting cases in large numbers and indigenous transmission.

Statement

Influenza a Hini case in India State-wise—city-wise details (As on 21*st July*, 2009*)*

Sl. No.	State	City	No. of cases
1	2	3	4
Imported cases (256)			
1.	Karnataka	Bangalore	34

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4
2.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	17
		Coimbatore	2
		Madurai	1
3.	Delhi	Delhi	76
4.	Punjab	Fatehgarh	1
		Jalandhar	13
		Gurdaspur	1
		Hoshiarpur	1
		Amritsar	2
		Roopnagar	1
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	34
		Vishkhapatnam	1
6.	Maharashtra	Mumbai	17
		Pune	8
7.	Goa	Panjim3	
8.	Haryana	Gurgaon	7
9.	West Bengal	Kolkata	4
10.	Kerala	Calicut8	
		Cochin10	
		Trivandrum	5
11.	Gujarat	Kandla1	
		Ahmedabad	3
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	2
13.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	2
14.	Chandigarh (UT)		2
	TOTAL (a)		256
Indigenous Cases (66)			
1.	Delhi	Delhi	22
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	7
		Vishakhapatnam	1

1	2	3	4
3.	Punjab	Gurdaspur	1
4.	Haryana	Gurgaon	4
5.	Karnataka	Bangalore	3
6.	Maharashtra	Pune	18
7.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	3
8.	Kerala	Trivandrum	5
9.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	2
	TOTAL (B)		66
	GRAND TOTAL (a and b)		322

Rural health care

2348. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any assessment of the progress made in the rural health care in the country after the National Rural Health Mission was launched in the year 2005; and

(b) if so, the details of the progress made between the years 2005 and 2009, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. Under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), a detailed framework for monitoring of progress has been operationalised. This includes integrated web based Health Management Information System (HMIS), which compiles the progress of NRHM on key parameters. The results of periodic surveys like the District Level Household Surveys (DLHS), National Family Health Survey (NFHS) etc. also provide information about impact of various programme interventions. Periodic review missions are also undertaken to the field to monitor progress of the programme. Further, independent external evaluations are also commissioned by the Government and undertaken through Non-Governmental agencies on thematic and geographical basis to document progress of the NRHM. Community level validation of key programme components is also carried out under NRHM through the process of triangulation against the regular MIS, survey reports and user responses.

The State-wise progress of the critical activities under NRHM, as reported by the States/UTs is given in the Statement.